TranScript Software

Adobe Systems Incorporated

User Guide

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Preface

Contents of the Manual

This manual has three chapters and two appendices.

Chapter 1, “Overview,” first describes the functions of the Transcript software and then describes the use of the main panel, which appears when you launch the program.

Chapter 2, “The Pop Up Panels,” describes the pop up panels, which you select from the main panel and which control the action of the software.

Chapter 3, “How to Do things,” takes you step-by-step through some common tasks performed with TranScript.

Appendix A, “How to Make a Phone Book,” describes how to make an online phone book for fax addresses.

Appendix B, “How to Print an X Window,” describes how to snap a picture of a window in the X Windows environment and print it or save it.

Typographic Conventions

Interactive Examples

In examples of interactive sessions at the command line `courier` represents the system’s response and, in particular, `host%` represents the UNIX prompt.

In examples of interactive sessions at the command line **`courier bold`** represents what the user types.

Program Elements

The names of files appear in *italics*. Note that because most UNIX commands are files, UNIX commands appear in Italics.

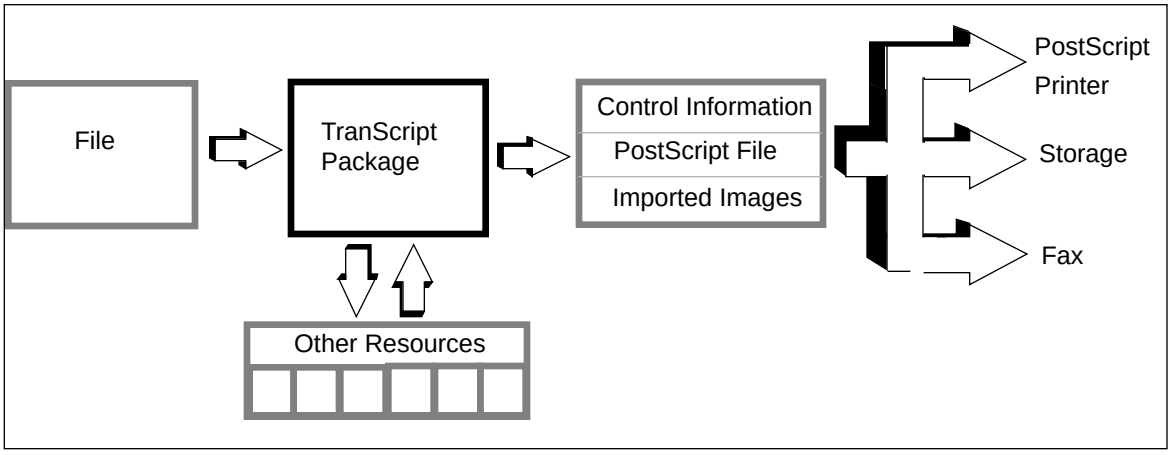
Fragments of C code appear in *Helvetica Oblique.* This convention includes the options of UNIX commands and environmental variables when they are not used in interactive examples.

Chapter 1

Overview

In general, you use TranScript software to prepare and route a file for printing.

Figure 1.1 *TranScript software overview*



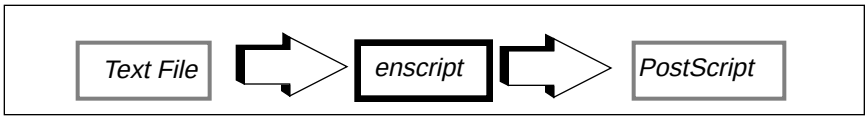
Transcript software will accept plain text files (straight ASCII) and files in several other formats such as *troff* and Tektronix 4014. TranScript software can draw on other resources such as fonts or PostScript graphics. TranScript software then produces a PostScript file, which may include — in addition to the original text, now formatted — information for controlling a PostScript printer and imported images. You can route the result to a PostScript printer, to a file for storage, or to a PostScript fax device.

1.1 The Filters

The TranScript package includes a suite of filters. Each filter accepts files of a specific type and converts them to a PostScript language file. The graphic user interface (see Section 1.2) makes the complete set available from one panel. In the command line interface you run each filter as a UNIX command. Features of the graphic interface are also available as UNIX commands at the command line. The following paragraphs briefly summarize each filter (see Chapter 2 of the *TranScript Reference and Installation Guide* for further details).

1.1.1 enscript

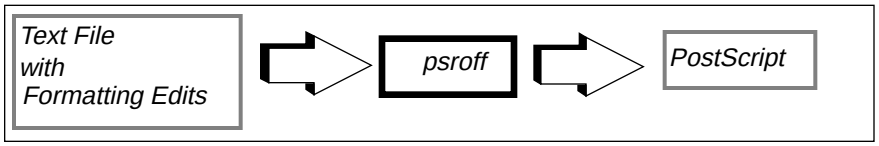
Figure 1.2 *enscript flow*



The enscript filter sends a straight text (ASCII) file to a PostScript printer. A variety of options in *enscript* lets you control fonts, page sizes, page headings, rotation, multicolumn printing, and so forth. Many installations use *enscript* more than any other interface to PostScript printers.

1.1.2 psroff

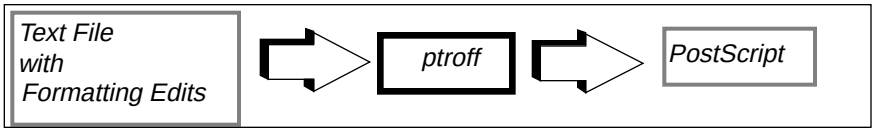
Figure 1.3 *psroff flow*



The psroff filter converts *ditroff* output to the PostScript language.(See your UNIX manual for more information about *ditroff*). *psroff* uses two programs, *psdir* and *amfdit*. *psdit* does the direct translation whereas *amfdit* allows you to substitute other sorts of characters and graphics for *ditroff* characters, in effect extending the flexibility of *ditroff*.

1.1.3 ptroff

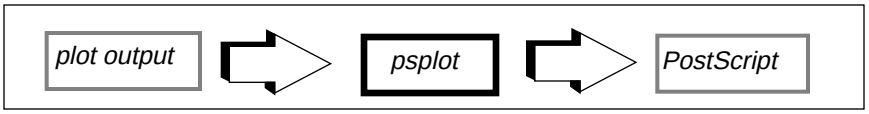
Figure 1.4 *ptroff flow*



The ptroff filter converts *troff* output to the PostScript language. (See your UNIX manuals for more information about *troff*). *ptroff* uses two programs *pscat* and *pscatmap*. *pscat* does the direct translation whereas *pscatmap* allows you to substitute other sorts of characters and graphics for *troff* characters, in effect extending the flexibility of *troff*.

1.1.4 psplot

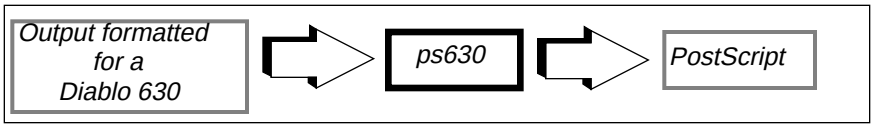
Figure 1.5 *psplot flow*



The *psplot* filter converts output from the UNIX *plot* program into the PostScript language. *plot* is a drawing program that allows you to type numbers at the UNIX command line and plot the rustling figures on a terminal or a device imitating a terminal. (See your UNIX manuals for more information about *plot*).

1.1.5 ps630

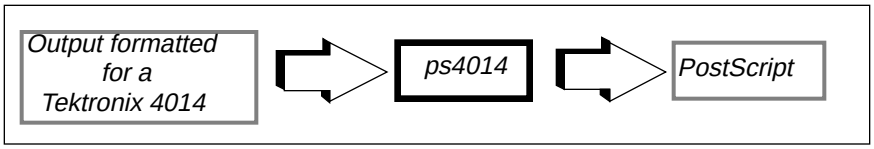
Figure 1.6 *ps630 flow*



The *ps630* filter converts output formatted for a Diablo 630, a once-popular daisy wheel printer, to PostScript. Several applications generate output in this format for fixed-width printing devices including the-*Txerox* option to *nroff* (See your UNIX manual for more information about *nroff* options).

1.1.6 ps4014

Figure 1.7 *ps4014 flow*



The ps4014 filter converts Tektronix 4014 display files into PostScript. Tektronix 4014 format is a popular, vector-oriented (calligraphic) display representation, and many programs generate files for Tektronix 4014 display devices.

1.2 The Graphic User Interface

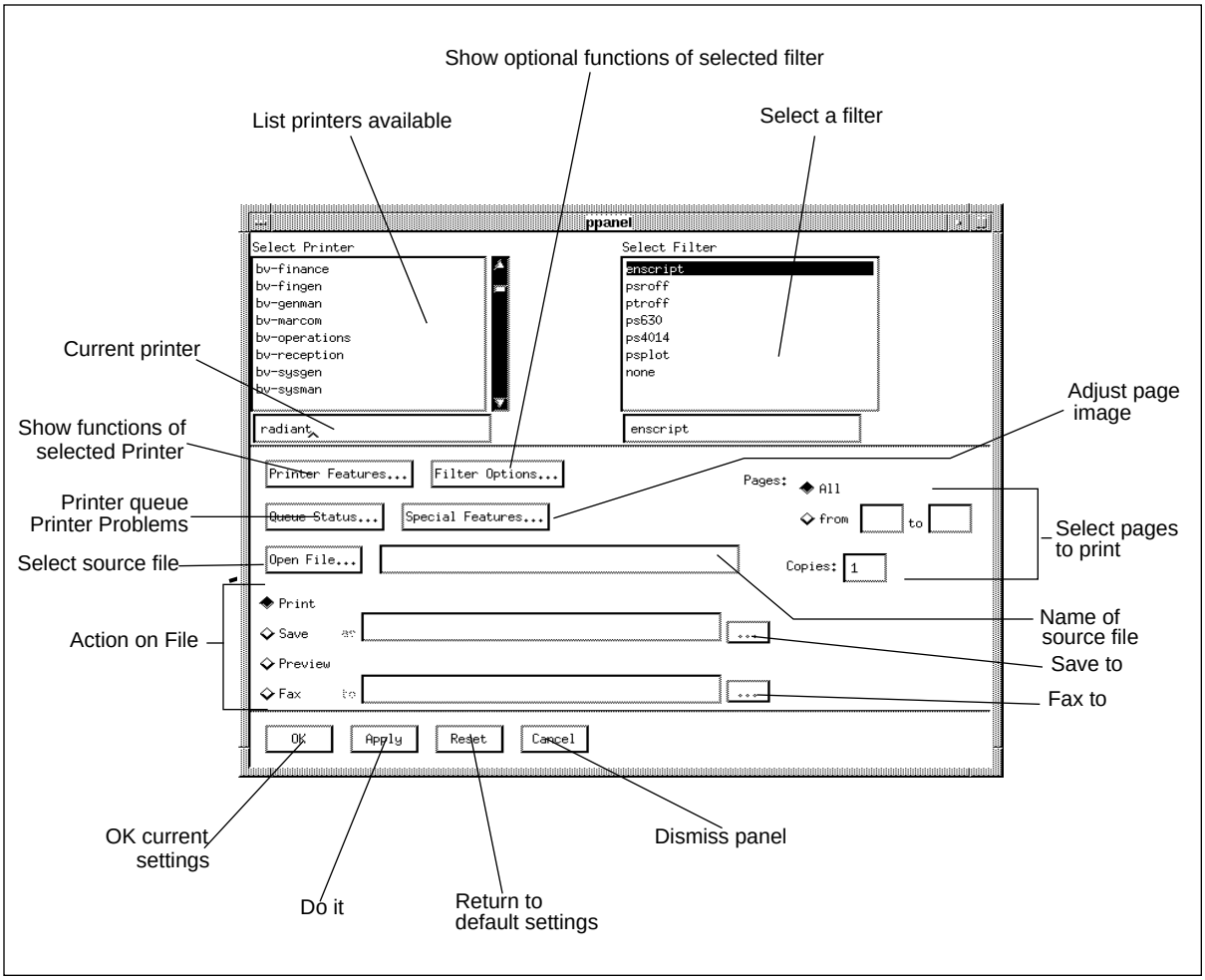
1.2.1 Launching the Graphic User Interface

At the command line enter:

```
host% ppanel
```

The main panel will appear.

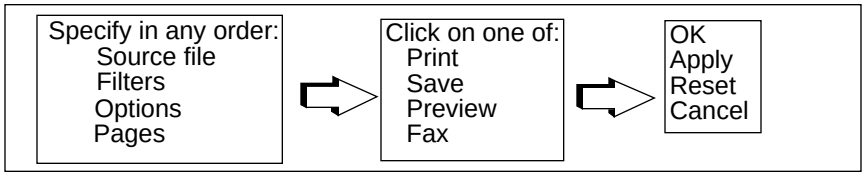
Figure 1.8 *The main panel*



The main panel allows you to operate all the TranScript functions.

You usually use the tools on the main panel in the following order:

Figure 1.9 *Order of action on main panel*



1.2.2 Features of the Graphic User Interface

The *Select Printer* window lists the printers available in your environment and lets you choose one.

The *Select Filter* window lists the filters available in your environment and let's you choose one. When you select a filter, the user interface adjusts for the functions of that filter. In figure 1.8 *enscript* is selected. Select "none", to send an existing PostScript language file directly to the printer.

The *Printer Features* button brings up a pop up panel that allows you to control how the printer is functioning (see Printer Features on page 7 for more information). The features available on the pop up panel depend on the printer.

The *Filter Options* button brings up a pop up panel where you can choose among the options offered by individual filters. What is available on the pop up panel varies depending on the filter selected in the Select Filter window.

The *Queue Status* Button brings up a pop up panel where you can see the list of files waiting to be printed and learn whether the printer has problems (see Queue status message on page 14).

The *Special Features* button brings up a pop up panel that allows you to control several aspects of page layout. (see Special Features on page 14).

The *Open File* button brings up the standard Motif File Selection pop up panel. Here you select the file that the TranScript software will rework. The file currently selected appears in the box to the right of the Open File button.

The *Page*s buttons allow you to specify which pages to print and how many copies.

The four buttons on the lower left, *Print, Save, Preview,* and *Fax* determine what will happen to the current file. They are alternatives; only one can be selected at once.

- If you select *Print,* your file will go to the printer you have selected with the modification you have specified.

- If you select *Save,* a PostScript file will be saved in a file you have specified. The file's name appears in the box to the right of the button. It will reflect the modifications you have specified,

- If you select *Preview,* the current file will appear on your screen as if printed and show the modifications you have specified. By default the file is presented in ShowPage, see the ShowPage documentation for details such as how to page through the document. Individual sites may use other previewing systems; see your system administrator if you have questions about the previewing system in use at your site.

- If you select Fax, a PostScript file reflecting your modification, goes to the address you specified through a PostScript fax device.

It is the four buttons at the bottom that actually make happen whatever actions you specify.

- *OK* and *Apply* execute what you have specified.
- *Reset* returns the panel to default values.
- *Cancel* closes the panel and strikes out any changes you have made since you last selected the OK button.

1.3 The Command Line Interface

You can also use TranScript functions through the command line interface. In the command line interface you can execute each of the constituent TranScript programs as a UNIX command. In general the syntax of the commands is:

```
transcriptprogram[options] sourcefile
```

Chapter 3, How To Do Things, shows you how to perform common tasks with the command line interface. For more information about using the command line interface, see the *TranScript Installation and Reference Guide* or the man pages for the individual commands.

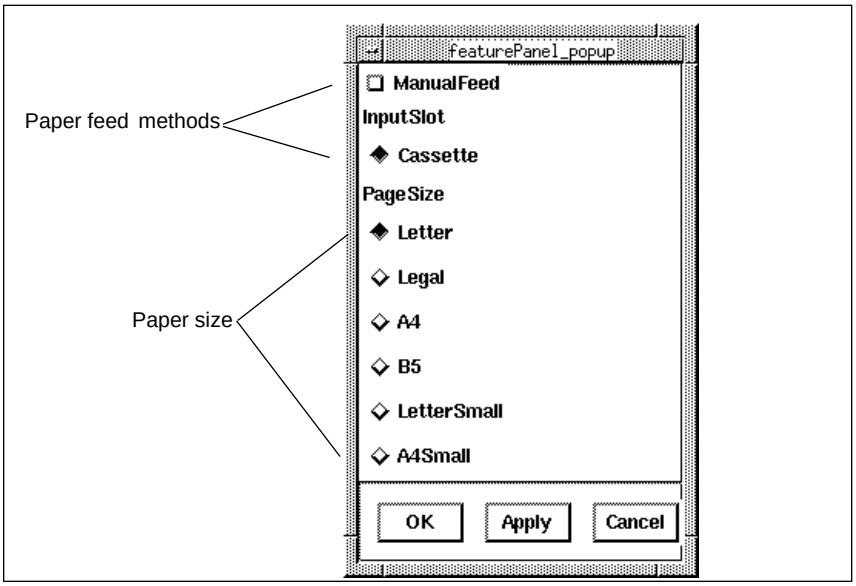
Chapter 2

The Pop Up Panels

On the main panel, clicking the buttons with trailing dots (...) calls pop up panels where you can specify modifications to your source file. This chapter describes what you can do on each pop up panel.

2.1 Printer Features

Figure 2.1 A typical printer features pop up panel



The Printer Features button calls a pop up panel such as the one shown in Figure 2.1. The features available vary with the printer. The printer in the example is an Apple LaserWriter. See Figure 3.19 on page 24 and Figure 3.19 on page 24 for the panel from a QM-PS 800 printer and for the panel from an HP III.

If your working environment is set up properly, electing any printer listed in the TranScript main panel will call a pop up panel with the features of that printer.

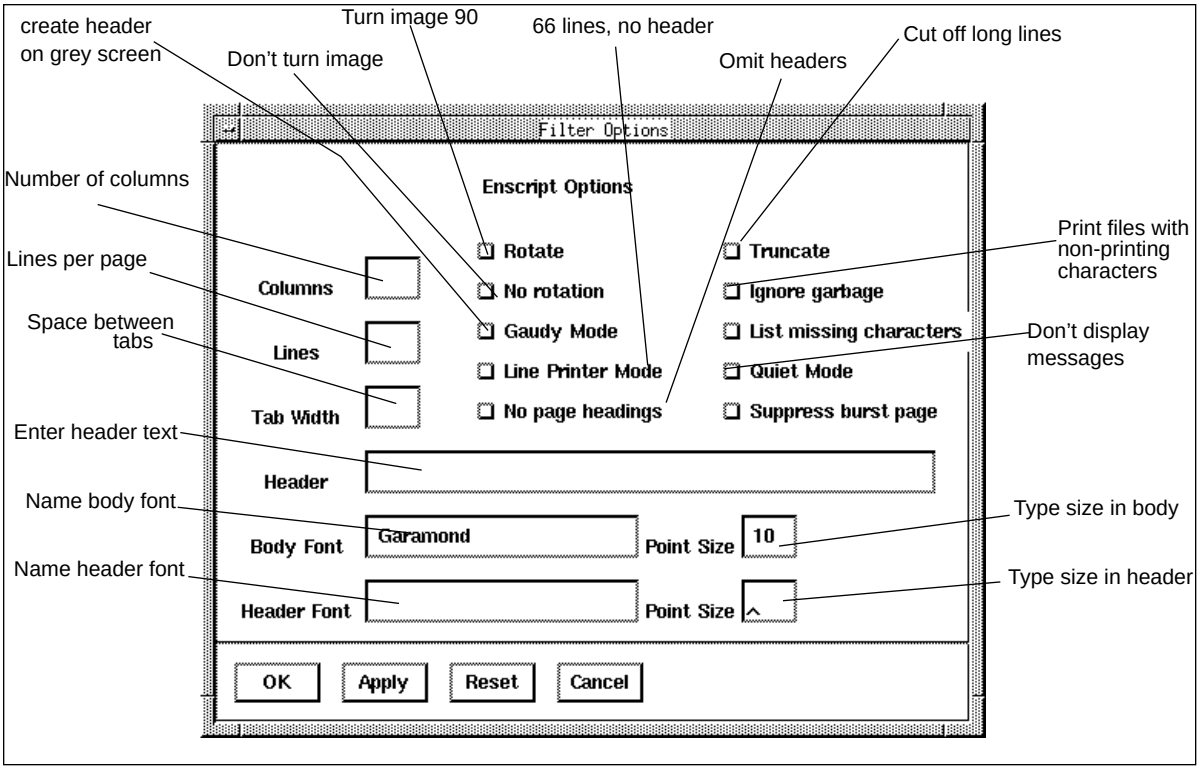
2.2 Filter Options

The Filter Options button calls a pop up panel appropriate to the filter you have selected.

2.2.1 enscript

If the *enscript* filter is selected, the filter options in Figure 2.2 appear.

Figure 2.2 *enscript options pop up panel*



Columns

Enter here the number of columns you want on your page.

Lines

Enter hear the number of lines of text you want on your page. If you do not specify a number, *enscript* will fit as many lines as your type and font size allows. The default type (10-point courier) allows 66 lines.

Tab Width

Enter here the number of spaces you want between tabs. One space is the width of a letter n (en) in the font you are using. The default number is 6. In the default font, 10-point courier, a tab is a little less than one-half inch.

Header

Type here the header you want to appear at the top of every page in your document. If you do not supply a header *enscript* will use the name of the source file, the date and time of printing, and the page number.

Body Font

Type here the name of the font you want to use in the body of the page. In the window to the right enter the pint size you want in the body font.

Header Font

Type here the name of the font you want to use in the header of the page. In the window to the right enter the pint size you want in the header font.

Rotate

Select this option to turn the output 90 degrees (see Figure 2.13 on page 16 and the following discussion).

No rotation

Knowledgable users can set rotation to occur automatically by means of the *ENSCRIPT* environment variable (see the *enscript man* page in the appendix of the *TranScript Reference and Installation Guide*). No rotation overrides rotation created by means of the *ENSCRIPT* environment variable.

Gaudy Mode

Select this option to create a header on a background of gray screen. The header includes both the file name and any header text you have specified. The font of a gaudy header is always Times.

Line Printer Mode

Select this option to define the page with each page has exactly 66 lines and no headers.

No Page Headings

Select this button to turn off all headers.

Truncate

If a line is too long to print between the margins, by default *enscript* wraps it around to a second line. If you select Truncate, the overflow characters do not print at all.

Ignore garbage

By default, if the *enscript* finds a certain number of non-printing characters in a file (such as Control-C or Control-D), it assumes the file is corrupt and does not print it. If you select Ignore garbage, the program will print the page as best it can despite non-printing characters.

List missing characters

If the font you have specified lacks certain characters (for example © is available as a character in some fonts and not others), *enscript* will list the unavailable in a message window.

Quiet Mode

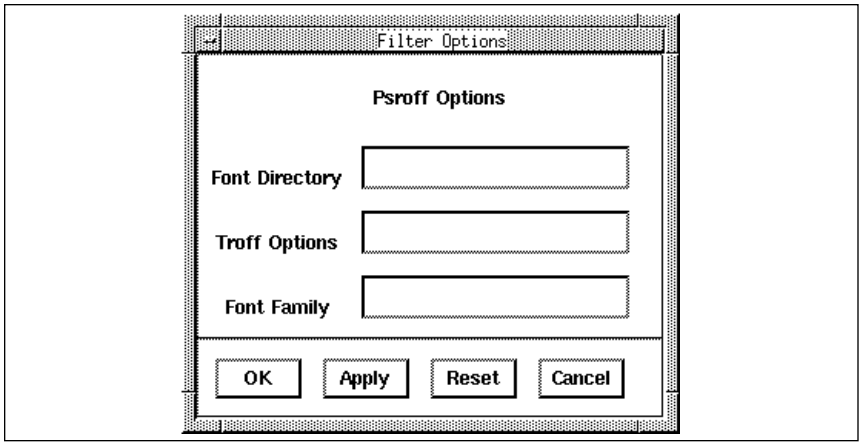
By default *enscript* sends some messages to your screen, for example the list of missing characters noted above or printer status, every time you print. Quiet Mode suppresses these messages.

Suppress burst page

If your site is set up to print burst pages with each job. Select this button to suppress the burst page for the selected jo.

2.2.2 psroff

Figure 2.3 *psroff options*



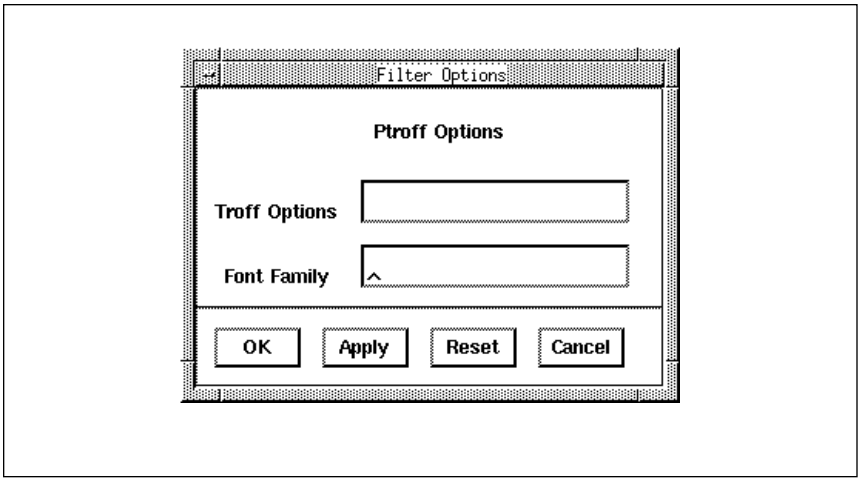
The *psroff* filter allows you to choose a font for printing a document, and to choose *troff* options. To choose a font, enter the name of the directory where the font is stored, if it is not the font directory standard at your site, in the Font Directory box. To specify a font, such as Garamond or Stone, enter the font name in the Font Family box.

To make use of *troff* options, type the option in the Troff Options box. For information about the many *troff* options, see the *troff man* page online or in your UNIX documentation.

The *psroff* and *ptroff* (see below) filters have very similar functions. The difference between them is not likely to matter to many users and in most cases either one will do. For more information, see chapter 2 of the *TranScript Installation and Reference Guide*.

2.2.3 ptroff

Figure 2.4 *ptroff options*



To make use of *troff* options, type the option in the Troff Options box.For information about the many *troff* options, see the *troff man* page online or in your UNIX documentation.

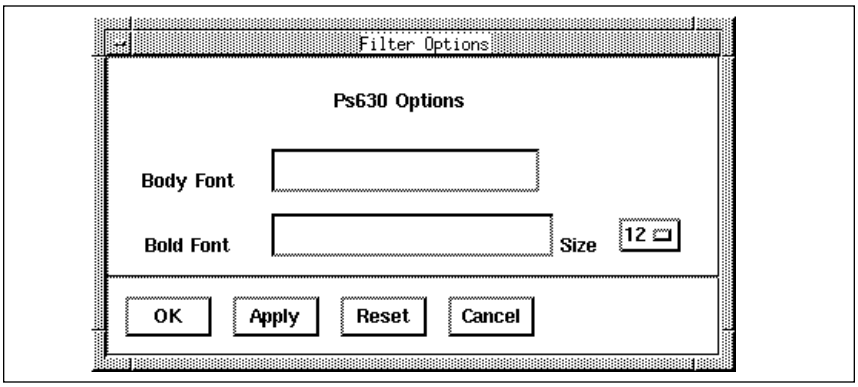
The *ptroff* filter allows you to choose a font for printing a document, and to choose *troff* options. To choose a font, enter the name of the directory where the font is stored, if it is not the font directory standard at your site, in the Font Family box. To specify a font, such as Trajan or Lucida, enter the font name in the Font Family box.

To make use of *troff* options, type the option in the Troff Options box. There are many *troff* options, see the *troff man* page on-line or in your UNIX documentation.

As stated above, *psroff* and *ptroff* filters have very similar functions. The difference between them is not likely to matter to many users and in most cases either one will do. For more information, see chapter 2 of the *TranScript Installation and Reference Guide*.

2.2.4 ps630

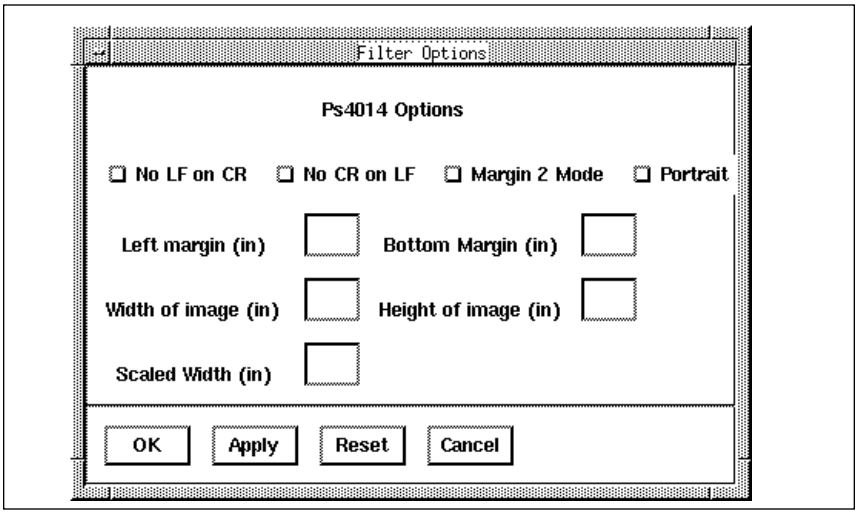
Figure 2.5 *ps630 options*



The *ps630* filter allows you to print a file in Diablo 630 format through a PostScript printer. The Diablo 630 format includes Body Font and Bold Font options, which allow you to specify the font for each and the size of the bold text.

2.2.5 ps4014

Figure 2.6 *ps4014 options*



The first three buttons — No LF on CR, No CR on LF — and Margin 2 Mode specify values for 4014 hardware options that affect the interpretation of 4014 commands.

No LF on CR causes a carriage return to move the pen to the left margin but not down to the next line. By default a carriage return command moves the pen down to the next line and over to the left margin.

No CR on LF causes the line feed command to move the pen down to the next line but not left to the left margin. By default a line feed command move the pen down to the next line and over to the left margin.

By default 4014 graphics print in landscape mode, that is with the image longest in the horizontal dimension. Select Portrait to print in Portrait mode, that is with the image longest in the vertical dimension.

Left margin and Bottom Margin allow you to specify in inches the margin between the edges of the paper and the raster image in 4014 format.

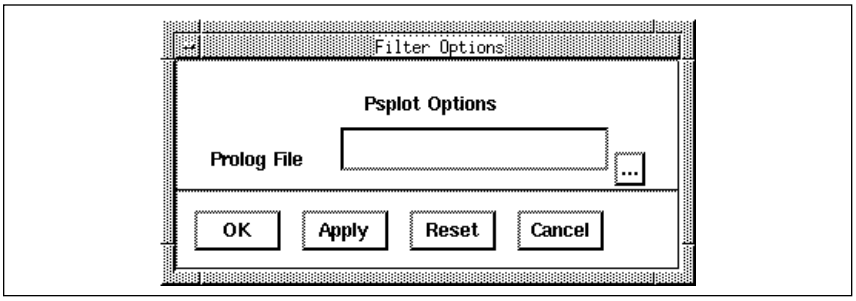
Width of Image and Height of Image allow you to specify the width and height of raster image in inches.

Scaled Width allows you to specify the number of inches for the width of the raster image in 4041 format as it will appear on the printed sheet. The program then scales the height accordingly.

Note: If you enter conflicting values for width, height, or margins, unpredictable things may happen.

2.2.6 psplot

Figure 2.7 *psplot options*



The *psplot* reads files in the format of the simple UNIX drawing program *plot*. Someone familiar with PostScript and with *plot* could write a prologue file that would alter the conversion process. This filter lets you specify such a prologue.

2.3 Queue Status

The Queue status button on the main panel calls a pop up message that tells you what jobs are waiting to be printed on the printer you selected and whether the printer is having problems.

Figure 2.8 *Queue status message*

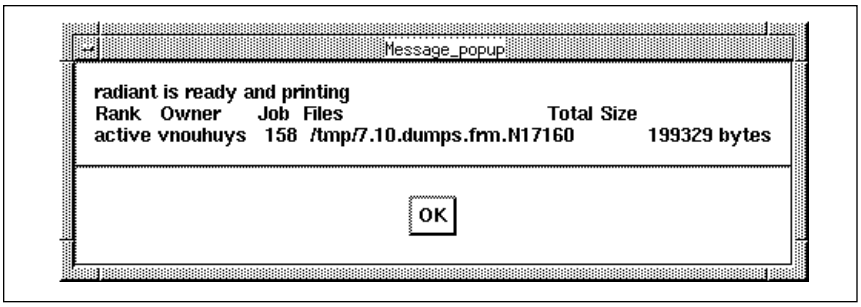
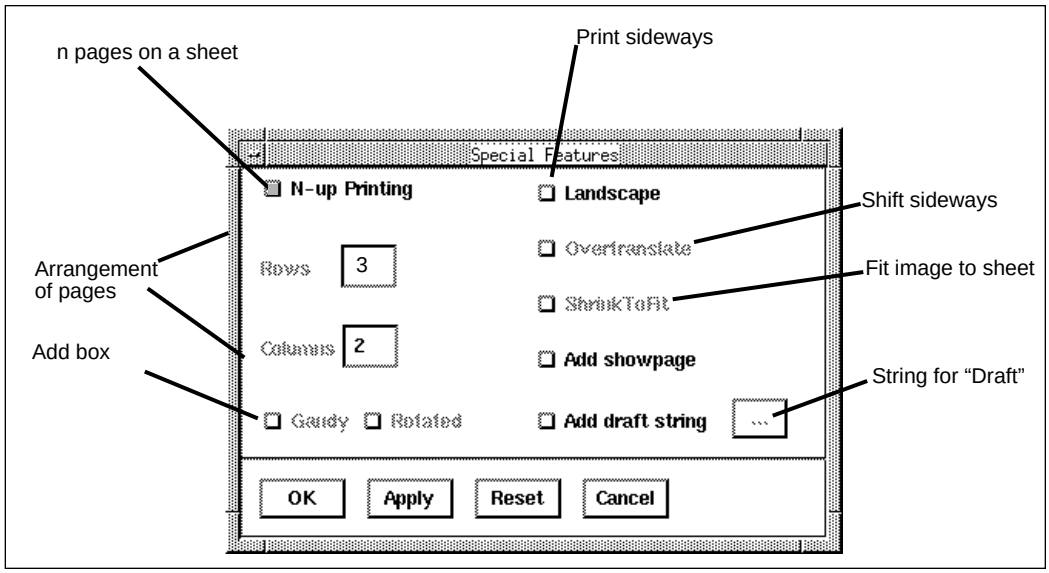


Figure 2.8 shows a typical message when a single job is in the queue. If there are several jobs waiting, their names appear under the same headings. Click on OK to dismiss the Queue status panel.

2.4 Special Features

The Special Features button on the main panel calls the pop up panel in Figure 2.9.

Figure 2.9 *The Special features pop up panel.*

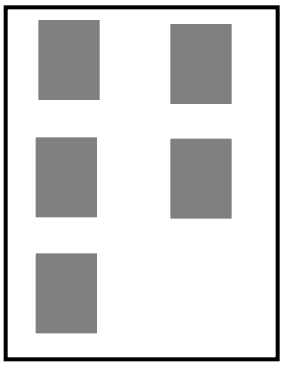


The Special Features panel allows you to specify page arrangements and select various printing options.

N-up printing

N-up printing allows you to print several pages on one sheet. The arrangement of pages is determined by what you enter in Rows and Columns (see). For example a 5-up page has five pages on a single sheet. Size is proportionally reduced.

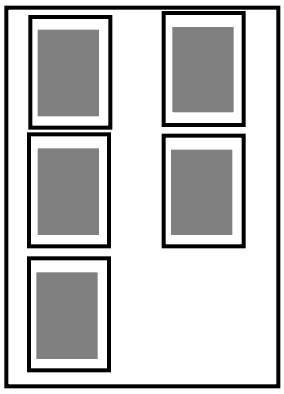
Figure 2.10 *Five-up printing, three rows and two columns.*



Rows and Columns

The Rows and Columns options allow you arrange the n-up pages on the sheet of paper in the printer. For example, the five pages in three rows and two columns specified in Figure 2.9 would appear as in Figure 2.10.

Figure 2.11 *Five-up printing, three rows and two columns with gaudy boxes.*



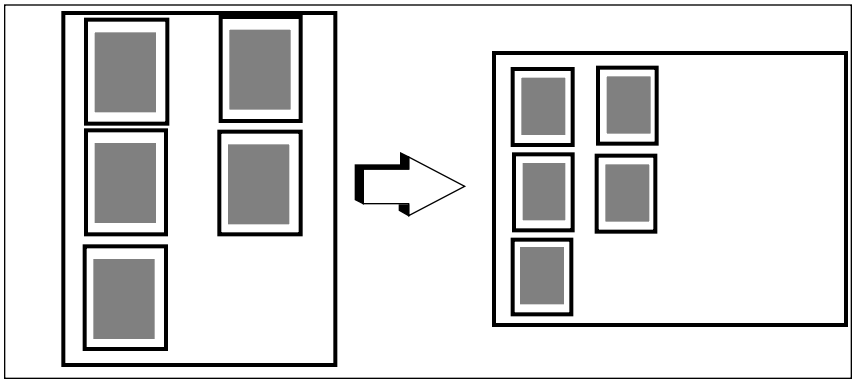
Gaudy

Gaudy draws a box around each page. It is useful to separate pages visually in n-up printing.

Landscape and Overtranslate

Landscape and Overtranslate are commands to turn the image being printed on the page. Each command functions in a slightly different way to give flexibility in aligning images.

Figure 2.12 *Five up printing rotated*



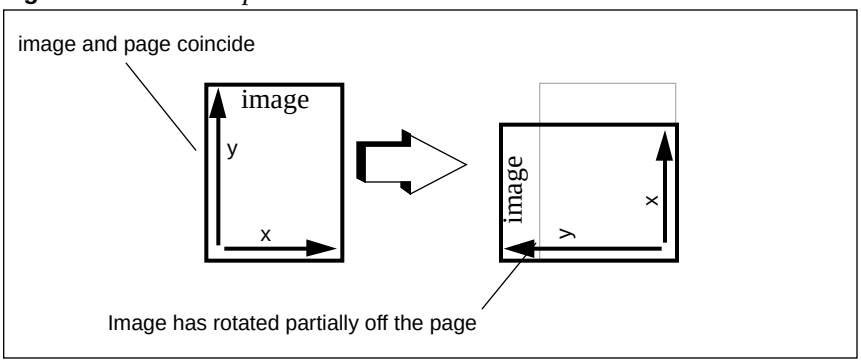
Rotate is only useful where you have selected n-up printing. It retains the structure of columns and rows. If you haven't selected n-up printing, Rotate is grayed out.

Rotated

Selecting the Rotated option retains the original structure of columns and rows when the page is rotated (see Figure 2.12), This option is useful when you have selected n-up printing

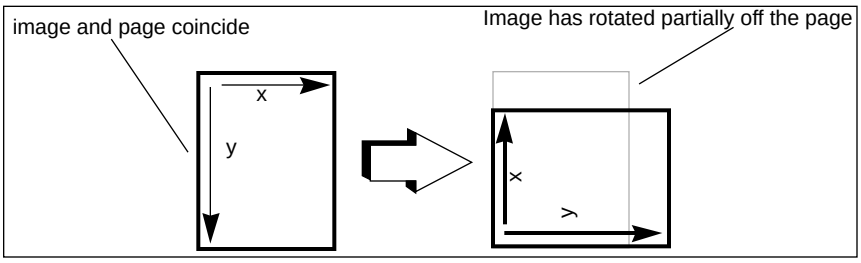
Selecting the Landscape option rotates the image 90 degrees, as in Figure 2.13.

Figure 2.13 *Landscape rotation*



Note that landscape rotation of a full-page image will drive the top of the image off the left-hand side of the paper. Landscape rotation is most appropriate for images keyed to the lower left hand corner of the page.

Figure 2.14 *Landscape plus Overtranslate*



If you select both Landscape and Overtranslate, the rotation takes place as in Figure 2.14. This sort of rotation is suited to images keyed to the upper left corner of the paper.

Shrink to fit

Shrink to fit shrinks a larger image to 8.5 x 11.

Add Show Page

The **Showpage** operator in Postscript file is necessary to printing. Some encapsulated PostScript (EPSF) files lack a **Showpage**. Selecting the ShowPage option adds a **Showpage** and lets them print.

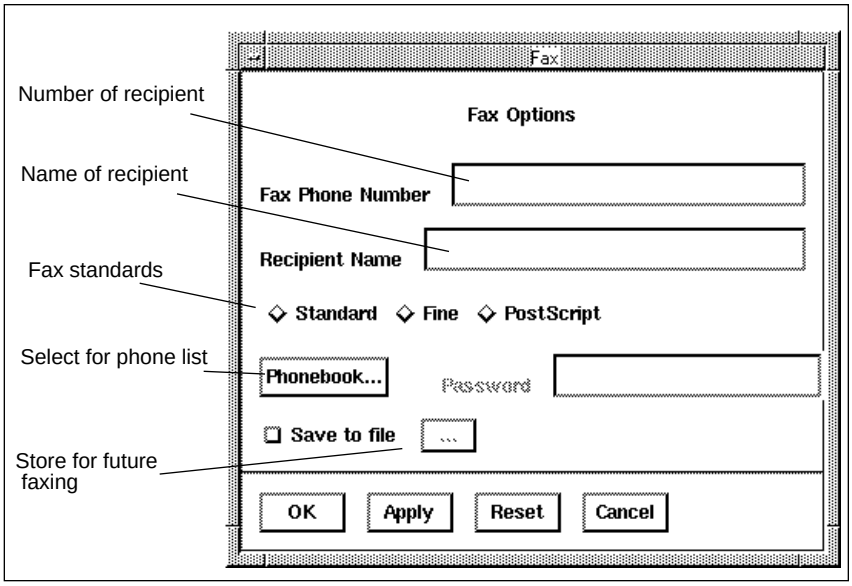
Add draft String

Select Add draft string to specify text that will mark each page as draft or the like. To enter the text you want to appear on each page, click on the box to the right.

2.5 Fax Options

If you select the Fax Options button on the main panel, the pop up panel in Figure 2.15 appears. Assuming a PostScript fax printer is available in your environment, you are ready to send a fax of your selected file.

Figure 2.15 *Fax options*



Fax Phone Number lets you enter the phone number at the destination for your fax.

Recipient Name lets you enter the name of the person you want to send the fax to. His or her name will appear on the cover sheet when the fax is received.

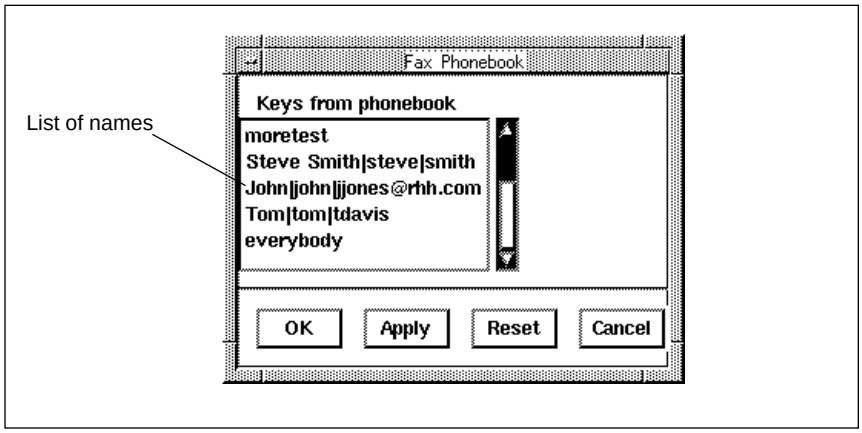
Password allows you to enter a password if it is required for your fax printer.

Three buttons (Standard, High-resolution, or PostScript) allow you toselect the format for your fax. Your choice will depend on the sending and receiving equipment.

Selecting Save to file allows you to save your selected file for future faxing, instead of faxing it immediately. When you select this option, the file you save the includes the address and fax standard information so you can later copy it directly to a fax transmission device.

As an alternative to typing in the recipient's phone number and name on the Fax Options panel, you can select the Phonebook Option, if you have a fax phone book file, see Appendix A. Selecting the Phonebook option calls the pop up panel in Figure 2.16.

Figure 2.16 *Fax Phonebook*



Selecting one of the names from the list on the panel and then selecting OK or Apply sets the name and number of that person as the destination of your fax.

Chapter 3

How to Do Things

This chapter provides step-by-step instructions in how to do some of the most common TranScript tasks.

3.1 How to Print a Plain Text File

If you want to print a plain text (straight ASCII) file exactly as it appears in an editor, use the *enscript* filter with all the options off.

1. On the main panel (Figure 1.8 on page 4), enter the name of the file you want to print in the box beside the Open File button. Click the Open File button if you want to use the standard Motif file opening tools.

2. On the main panel select your printer.

3. Select the *enscript* filter.

4. Select Filter options

   The *enscript* filter options pop up panel will appear.

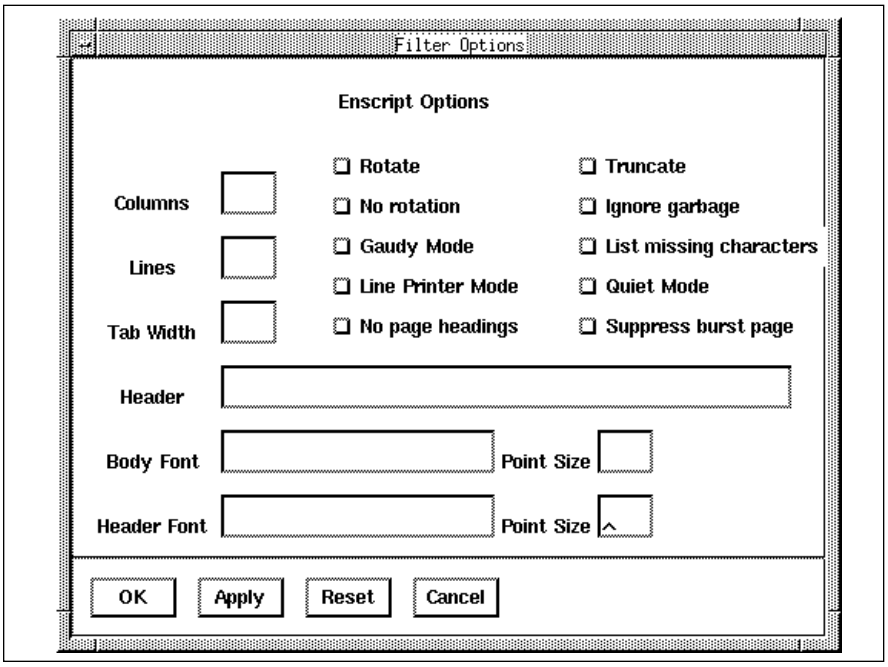
5. Make or unmake selections on the *enscript* pop up panel until it looks like Figure 3.17 on page 20. Click on OK in the *enscript* options panel.

6. Click on Print in the main panel.

7. Click on Apply in the main panel.

Note *The pop up panel as set up in Figure 3.17 will add a header to the file, which displays the name of the file, and the time and date of printing. If you don't want a header, select No header on the enscript Options pop up panel.*

Figure 3.17 *enscript Filter Options to print plain text*



3.1.1 How to Print a Plain Text File from the Command Line

If you want to print a plain text (straight ASCII) file from the command line exactly as it appears in an editor, use the *enscript* command with no options:

```
host% enscript filename
```

enscript will send the file to the printer you normally use, that is, the printer specified in your *PRINTER* environment variable. If you want to use another printer and you know its name you can send it to the alternative printer with the *-P* option:

```
host% enscript -Pprintername filename
```

The command lines above will add a header to the file, which displays the name of the file and the time and date of printing. If you don't want a header, use the *-B* option of *enscript*:

```
host% enscript -B filename
```

3.2 How to Print a troff File

troff is a UNIX command that takes a file created in any UNIX text editor and containing standard *troff* typesetting codes and converts it into typeset pages. *troff* is widely available in the UNIX environment. If you want to print a *troff* file exactly as you would with the UNIX *troff* command, but with the benefit of PostScript printing, you employ the *ptroff* filter option.

1. On the main panel (Figure 1.8 on page 4) enter the name of the file you want to print in the box beside the Open File button. Use the Open File button if you want to use the standard Motif file opening tools.

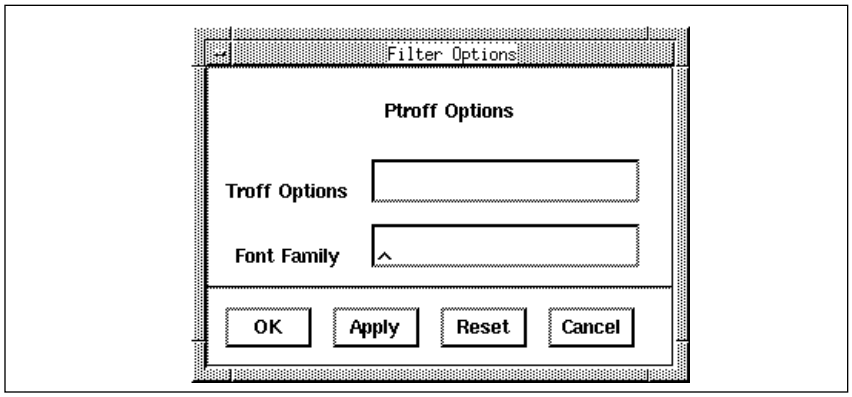
2. On the main panel select your printer.

3. Select the *ptroff* filter.

4. Select Filter options

The *ptroff* Filter Options pop up panel will appear.

Figure 3.18 *ptroff Filter Options panel*



5. If you wish to use *troff* options, enter them in the Troff Options line where a minus sign (-) must precede them. See the UNIX *troff man* page or your UNIX documentation for *troff* options.

6. If you know that a font other than Times, courier, or Helvetica is available in your environment, and you want to use that font, enter its name in Font Family.

7. Click on OK in the *ptroff* options pop up panel.

8. Click on Print in the main panel.

9. Click on Apply in the main panel.

3.2.1 How to Print a troff File from the Command Line

If you want to print a *troff* file from the command line exactly as it appears in an editor, use the *ptroff* command with no options:

```
host% ptroff filename
```

ptroff will send the file to the printer you normally use, that is, the printer specified in your *PRINTER* environment variable. If you want to use another printer and you know its name you can send it to the other printer with the *-P* option:

```
host% ptroff -Pprintername filename
```

This command will print the file in the Times font. If you want to use another font and know it is available in the printer you are using, you can name the font in the *-F* option, for example:

```
host% ptroff -FHelvetica filename
```

3.3 How to Send a PostScript File to a Printer

If you want to send an existing PostScript file to the printer, use the "none" option under Select Filter.

1. On the main panel (see Figure 1.8 on page 4) enter the name of the PostScript file you want to print in the box beside the Open File button. Select the Open File button if you want to use the standard Motif file opening tools.

2. On the main panel select your printer.

3. Select "none" from the filter options.

4. Click on Print in the main panel.

5. Click on Apply in the main panel.

3.3.1 How to Send a PostScript File to the Printer from the Command Line

If you want to send an existing PostScript file to a printer from the command line enter:

```
host% pslpr filename
```

pslpr will send the file to the printer you normally use, that is, the printer specified in your *PRINTER* environment variable. If you want to use another printer and you know it's name, use the *-P* option:

```
host% pslpr -Pprintername filename
```

3.4 How to Use the Features of an HP Printer

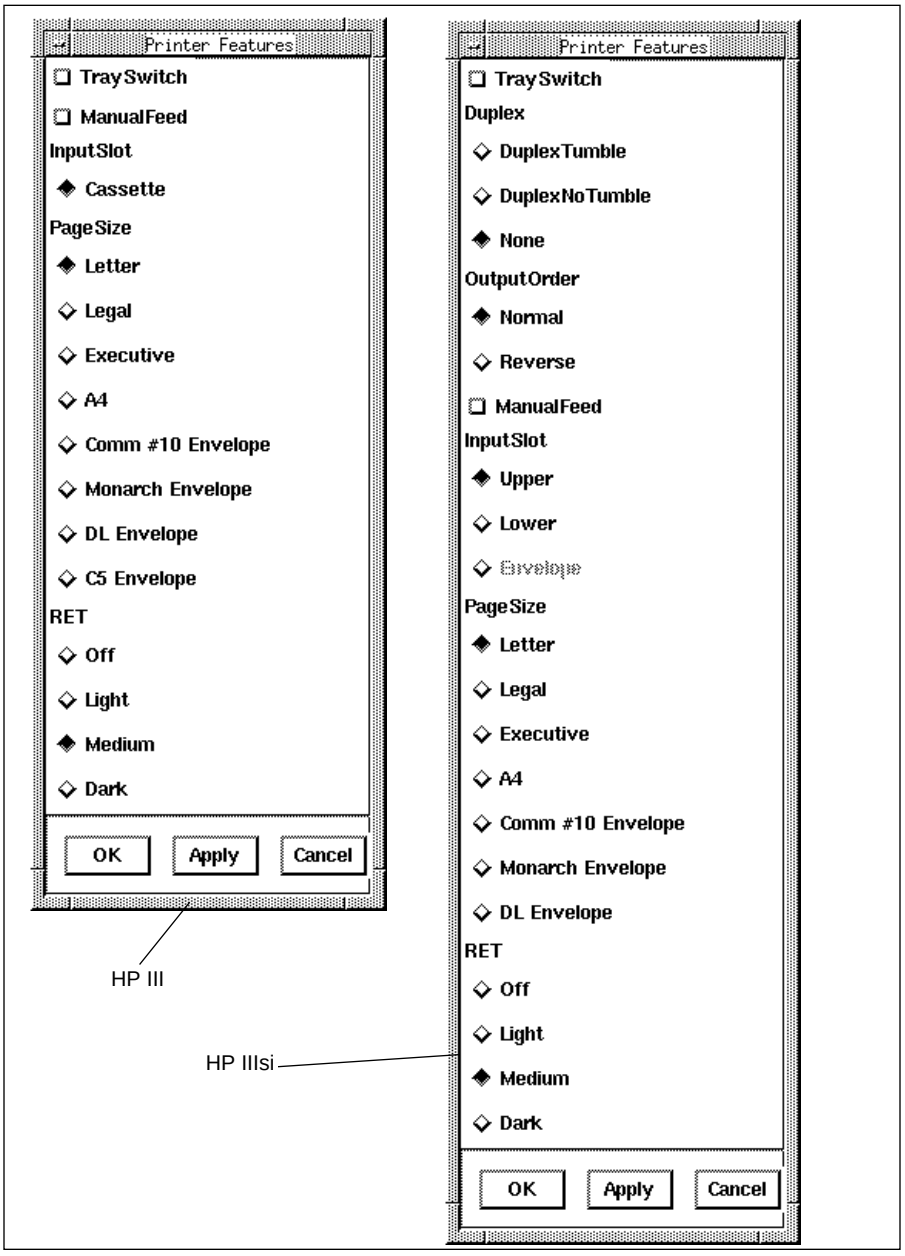
If you want to control the features of an HP® III or HP IIIsi printer from your screen, select the printer and edit the Printer pop up panel.

1. On the main panel select a printer that you know is an HP III or HP IIIsi.
2. Select Printer Features

   The appropriate pop up panel will appear as in Figure 3.19 on page 24.
3. Select the features you want to use and click Apply.
4. Click Apply or OK on the main panel.

See the printer manuals for detailed descriptions of the features of each printer.

Figure 3.19 *The Printer Features pop up panels for two Hewlett-Packard printers*



3.5 How to Use the Features of a QMS Printer

If you want to control the features of a QMS-PS 800 printer from your screen, select the printer and the Printer pop up panel.

1. On the main panel select a printer that you know is a QMS-PS 800.

2. Select Printer Features.

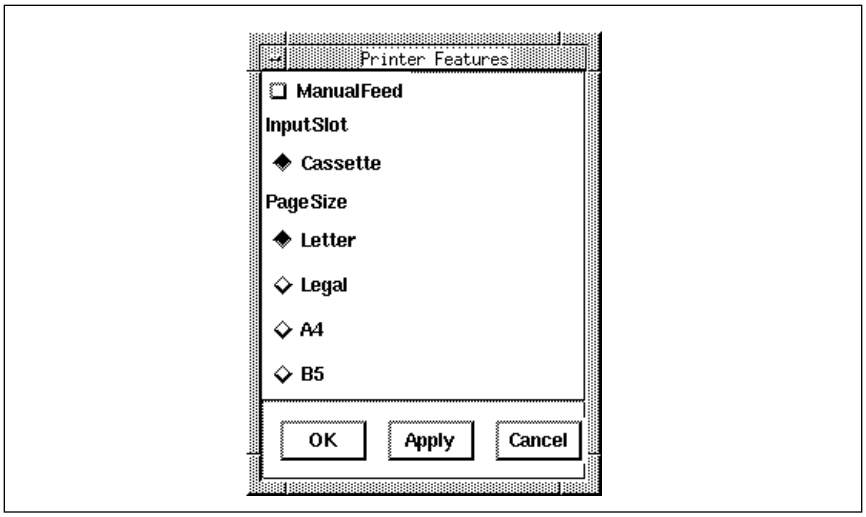
The appropriate pop up panel will appear as in Figure 3.19.

3. Select the features you want to use and click on Apply.

4. Click on OK or Apply in the main panel.

   See the printer manuals for detailed descriptions of the features of each printer.

Figure 3.20 *Printer Features pop up panels for a QMS printer*



3.6 How to Print a man Page

man pages are a form of on-line documentation available on almost all UNIX systems. Appendix A of the *TranScript Reference and Installation Guide* is the *man* pages for TranScript software. If you want to print a *man* page through TranScript tools to get the benefits of PostScript printing, you use the *ptroff* filter option.

1. On the main panel (Figure 1.8 on page 4) enter the name of the file you want to print on in the box beside the Open File button. Select the Open File button if you want to use the standard Motif file opening tools.

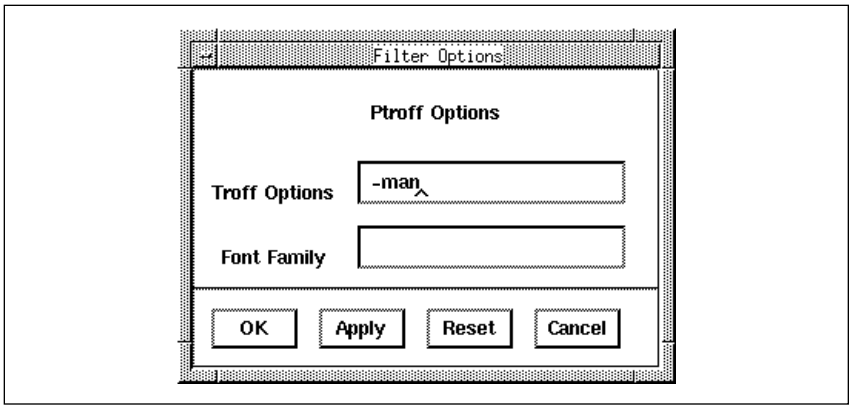
2. On the main panel select your printer.

3. Select the *ptroff* filter.

4. Select Filter options

   The *ptroff* Filter Options pop up panel will appear.

Figure 3.21 *ptroff filter pop up panel for printing a man page*



5. In Troff Options enter “-man”.

6. Click on Apply in the *ptroff* filter options panel.

7. Click on Print in the main panel.

8. Click on Apply in the main panel.

3.6.1 How to Print a man Page from the Command Line

If you want to print a *man* page from the command line and enjoy the benefits of the PostScript language, use the *ptroff* command with the *-man* option:

```
host% ptroff -man filename
```

Appendix A

How to Make a Phone Book

The Fax Phonebook panel, Figure 2.16 on page 18, allows you to select your destination and several other fax functions from a panel.

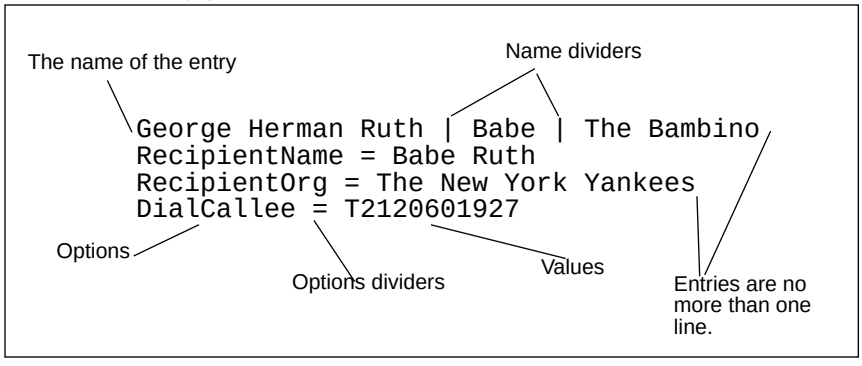
You can make your own fax phone book with any UNIX text editor. The file can include the name of a recipient, alternative names for the recipient, phone numbers, the name and organization name to appear on the cover sheet, and a variety of other information. You can set up a master list if you want to send the same fax to several destinations with one command and you can arrange that your name and the name of your organization appear on every cover sheet.The Fax phone book file must follow a strict format.

A.4 Formatting

A.4.1 Format of a Fax Phone Book File Entry

A phone book file has one or more entries. Each entry must use the format shown in Figure A.1.

Figure A.1 *Entry format*



The first line of the entry contains one or more names. Any time you want to use that entry you can call it by any one of its names. A vertical bar (|) separates names.

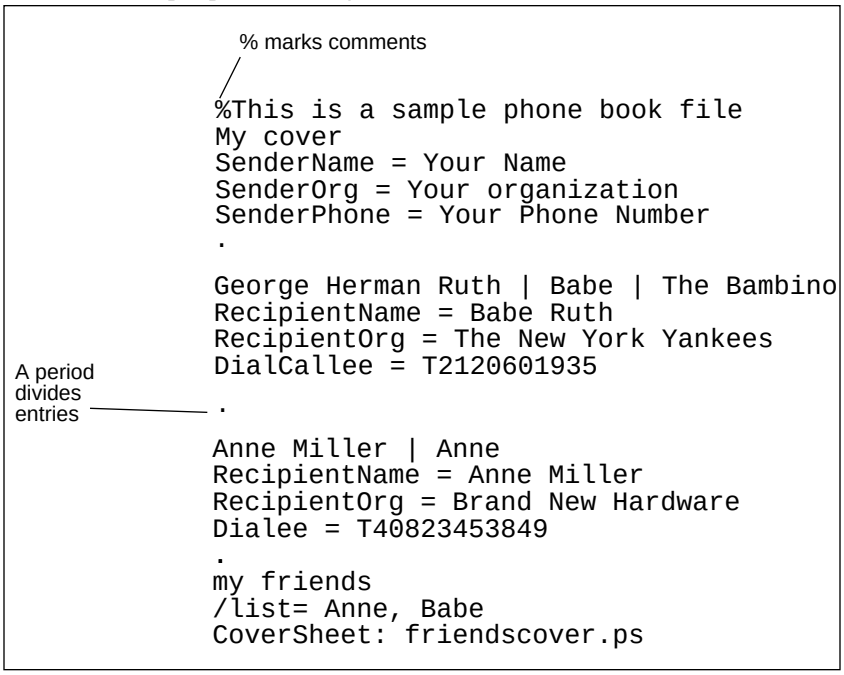
Each succeeding line contains one Option and one Value. An Option tells TranScript what to do with the information in the Value. A list of Options appears in Table 1, “Phone book Options,” on page 29. For each Option there is one value. The Value is the information TranScript uses, for example the telephone number where you want to deliver the fax. An equal sign (=) separates a Value from an Option, unless the Value is the name of a file (see Figure A.3 on page 29).

No part of an entry may be more than one line long.

A.5 Format of the Phone Book File

When you make a phone book file with several entries, the file must use the format shown in Figure A.2

Figure A.2 *Sample phone book file.*



A period (.) alone, in first place on a line, divides one entry from another.

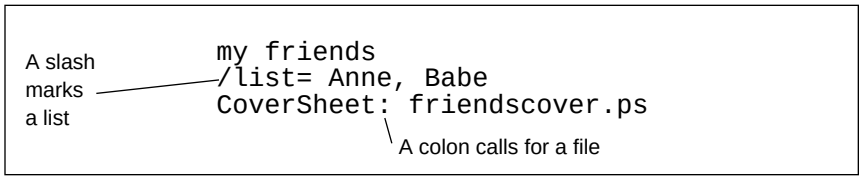
You can include an explanatory comment on any line by beginning it with a percent sign (%). The program ignores lines that begin with percent signs.

The default name of the phone book file is *.faxdb* and its default location is your home directory.

A.6 Format of a List Entry

You can define a list of names so you can send the same fax to several people. A list entry must use the format shown in figure A.3

Figure A.3 *List entry with a file name value*



A backslash (/) precedes the name of a list. An equal sign (=) follows the name of the list.

You can use a file name for a Value. If you do, you use a colon (:) instead of an equal sign to divide the Option from the Value. You can use a file for a Value after any option, and in any kind of entry. A common use is to point to a PostScript file as a cover sheet, but you can point to any file that contains characters that would be legal as a Value.

A.7 Phone Book Options

You can use the following options in any entry.

Table A.1 *Phone book Options*

Options	*Value type*	*Function*
DialCallee	Phone Number	Phone number of receiving machine in tight format.
RecipientName	Characters	Name to appear on cover sheet.
RecipientPhone	Character	Voice phone number of recipient to appear on cover sheet.
RecipientOrg	Characters	Name to appear as recipient’s organization on cover sheet.
RecipientMailStop	Characters	Mail stop to appear on cover sheet.
SenderName	Characters	Sender’s name to appear on cover sheet.
SenderPhone	Characters	Sender’s voice phone number to appear on cover sheet.
SenderOrg	Characters	Name of sender’s organization to appear on cover sheet.
SenderMailStop	Characters	Sender’s mail stop to appear on cover sheet.
CalleePhone	Characters	Recipient’s number in open phone number format.[a]

Table A.1 *Phone book Options*

Options	*Value type*	*Function*
FaxType	0 or 1	0 for low resolution, 1 for high resolution.
ErrorCorrect	true/false	Use error correction in transmission. The default is true.
TrimWhite	true/false	Trim white space at top and bottom. The default is false.
PageCaption	Procedure name	You may insert the name of a non-default procedure to generate page captions.
MaxRetries	Number	How many times to call back.
RetryInterval	Number	Minutes between retry.
MailingTime	Date and time	When to try again.
CoverSheet	Procedure name	You may insert the name of a non default procedure to generate the cover sheet.
CoverSheetOnly	true/false	Define the transmission as only a cover sheet. The default is false.
RevertToRaster	true/false	Send a raster file if receiver refuses PostScript? Default is yes.

a. Open phone format uses characters such as dashes (-) and parentheses (()) to make reading easier for people. For example, the United States number of Adobe might be written (415)-962-1400

A.7.1 Phone Book Value Types

An explanation of the Value types in Table A.1 follows. Those types that are self-explanatory or fully explained in the functions column of the table are omitted from the following paragraphs.

Characters

You can use any consecutive combination of letters or numbers uninterrupted by a space or by a forbidden character.The following characters are forbidden: /,\, |, &, *, ^, $.

Phone Number Format

The phone number format interprets only the characters shown in Table A.2. Each character has a specific meaning.

Table A.2 *Phone number format*

Character	*Function*
P	Begin pulse signalling (the default).
T	Begin DTMF (touch-tone) signaling.
0-9	Send phone numbers to telephone exchange.
* #	Send this DTMF symbol to telephone exchange.
, (comma)	Pause for two seconds.
W	Wait for a dial tone.

A phone number may begin with a P, a T, or the first number. If it begins with a number the system assumes pulse signalling. The program ignores any character not in Table A.2. Thus the program interprets (415)-962-1400 in the same way as it interprets P4159621400.

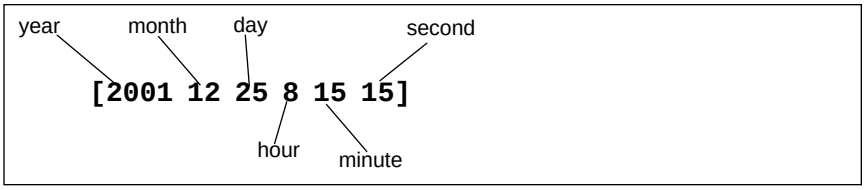
true or false

Enter “true” or “false” to control these options.

Date and Time

If you want your fax sent later, you must enter the date and time as a Value in the following format. Begin with a left square bracket. Then enter the year, month, day, hour, minute, and second with spaces between each unit. End with a right square bracket. Thus if you wanted your message to go out on Christmas morning of the year 2001 at eight fifteen and fifteen seconds, you would enter the following Value:

Figure A.4 *Date and time format*



The hour is in 24-hour format, that is 11:15 pm must be written 23 15.

Appendix B

How to Print X Windows

If you are running in an X Windows environment, you can capture any window or your whole screen, change it into a PostScript language file, and print it or store it for other use.

B.1 Capturing a Window

The X program *xwd* captures a window. You run it as a command at the UNIX command line:

```
host% xwd -frame filename
```

Your pointer will turn into a cross hair. Move the cross hair into the window you want to capture and click the mouse as you would to OK the action of a pop up panel. Capturing a window takes as long as a few seconds depending on its size and your hardware and software. *xwd* will beep when it begins the capture and beep again when the capture is complete.

To capture the whole screen, move the pointer into the background and click.

The *-frame* option puts the resulting file in a form appropriate for conversion to the PostScript language and *filename* is where the image is stored.

You can display the image with the *xwud* program. Enter:

```
host% xwud -in filename
```

The captured window will appear in another X window.

The image in your file is a bitmap and can be used in programs or documents that accept bitmap images.

B.2 Converting to the PostScript Language

You can convert the image to an encapsulated PostScript language (EPSF) file with the *xpr* command. EPSF files are PostScript language files that follow a convention that lets them fit more easily into other documents. We recommend that you use the *xpr* command with the following options and steps, explained below. Enter:

```
host%xpr -device ps -gray 4 -portrait -psfig filename
```

You can print the resulting file with the *pslpr* filter in the TranScript System or by other means, or import it into other documents.

xpr options

The *xpr* options and UNIX commands we recommend have the following functions.

-device ps — This option specifies output for a PostScript language printer.

-gray 4 — This option controls how the program converts color images into greys. Using the number 4 preserves the maximum available gradation. If a stark, black and white image is more useful to you, or if you want to minimize the size of the file, use *-gray 2*.

-portrait — This option forces the image into portrait alignment the page.

-psfig — This options suppresses a default translation of the PostScript language picture to the center of the page.

| (vertical bar) — This UNIX function, called *pipe*, passes the output of the command on its left to the command on its right.

fold — This command folds lines in a file into lengths no longer that 80 characters.

> (right bracket) — This UNIX function transfers the result of the command on its left to a file.

More information is available about *xwd, xwud, xpr*, and *fold* from their respective online *man* pages

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